

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methods used to locate the record with a specific purpose and usefulness of using scientific ways<sup>50</sup>. This is intended so that the data obtained are not random and can be accounted for by researchers. This research use the method as follows:

#### A. The Research Approach

Seen from the approach of research, then the research including qualitative research, i.e. research which aims to describe systematically about the facts found in the field, are verbal, sentences, phenomena and not the form of the figures, who would later get a conclusion from the facts obtained. On the basis of its nature, this research is descriptive qualitative research because it is intended to analyze and present circumstances of actually going on site research and delivery in the form of a narrative., i.e., words or images instead of using the numbers.<sup>51</sup>

In terms of the type of research, then this form of research is the research field (*field research*) which is a study of the way empirical work directly in the field research on phenomena that occur in a location research, namely against religion teacher in disciplining student strategies while

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<sup>50</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), hlm. 3

<sup>51</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design, Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2014), hlm. 293

learning in SMPN 13, on JL. Sunan Ampel II the Dinoyo, Kec. Lowokwaru, Malang, East Java 65149.

## **B. Data Source**

Based on research that the researcher will do about strategy of teacher PAI in disciplining students in the learning process of Islamic Education, then source the data required are:

### **a. Teacher.**

Teacher become the first source of data because the center to the research itself, in this case is the teacher of islamic religious education in SMP N 13 Malang. The number of islamic teachers there are 3 teachers, each teaching in grades 1, 2 and 3.

### **b. Documents.**

This documents is in the form of supporting data of research, such as data from the islamic religious teachers themselves regarding the discipline of students in following the learning of islamic religious education in the classroom or outside the classroom. As well as data from discipline or BP regarding discipline of students while following the learning process of islamic education tkae place.

## **C. Data Collection Technique**

Techniques in collecting data for this study are as follows:

a. Observation.

Observation or collecting data is a way of retrieving data by using a vision without the help of another for the purposes of the standard.<sup>52</sup> Researcher doing the observations directly and simultaneously related to the activity of the teachers and students at the time of the activities of the existing PAI learning inside the classroom and outside the classroom.

Observations the researchers do this are non-participatory, where researchers not involved directly with the object examined.<sup>53</sup> Observations done in conjunction with the learning activities that take place in learning islamic education, in and outside the classroom that became the object of research, but researchers do not involve themselves in activities which concerned.

b. Interview.

The interview process is to obtain information for research purposes by way of question and answer, while face to face between the questioner or answerer with the interviewer or respondents using a tool called the *interview guide*.<sup>54</sup> The researchers did Interview is in structured, where researchers have prepared questions to be asked to the object of research.

The reseacher did interview only to teachers islamic education who are in SMPN 13 Malang in obtaining accurate information about the

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<sup>52</sup> Moh. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian* (Bogor: Ghali Indonesia, 2014 Cet.10) hlm. 154

<sup>53</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R & D* (Bandung:2010), hal. 3

<sup>54</sup> Moh. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian* (Bogor: Ghali Indonesia, 2014 Cet.10) hlm. 170

strategy that is applied, and this is done to adjust to what has researchers doing at time of observation with regard to the strategy of teachers.

Interview the researchers did to guru PAI and done in a structured, because already there is a record of the interview before doing so. Interview to the head of school concerned with response, step, *reward* or *punishment*, and also the efforts of teachers in dealing with strategy or discipline students for learning process. No less important is also asking researchers about the results of the effort or the strategies that have teachers doing dama discipline their students.

c. Documentation.

The documentation is note events that have already passed. The documentation can be shaped writing, pictures, or the monumental works from someone. Study document is deployment of complementary methods of observation and interviews in qualitative research.<sup>55</sup> Documentation done in helping the completeness of research data relating to discipline students when teaching and learning activities in and outside of class time teaching and learning.

The necessary documentation in this research is the photographs, school data, the data from the code of conduct (*tatib*), and so on. Documentation is done to better support the activities of observation and interviews in order more credible and can be accounted for.

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<sup>55</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), hlm. 329

#### **D. Data Analysis Technique**

Technique of data analysis is the process of finding and compiling systematic data have been obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation are then elaborated in the units, drafting patterns, and then make inferences from data that has been retrieved.<sup>56</sup>

Data that has been retrieved is then analyzed with a model that Miles and Huberman<sup>57</sup>. There are three stages in this model of analysis.

*First*, to reduction data that is choosing and searching the basic data to be used, summed up and focused on the issues that are discussed. The data has been reduced this could ease the way for researchers to conduct further analysis of the stage.

The reduction of this data could make it easier for researchers obtain data that can already distinguish between necessary and no. Data Reduction is a form of analysis that sharp, classify, direct, dispose, and organize data in a way that such deductions until the finale can be pulled and verified.<sup>58</sup> The data are reduced to the latter, it could make it easier for researchers in selecting and sorting of data which are used and required in his research.

The reduction of the data in this study aimed to obtain data that has a value or a relationship with the study conducted among the data presented in the research environment but has nothing to do with the research done.

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<sup>56</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatis, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), hlm. 335

<sup>57</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatis, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), hlm. 337

<sup>58</sup> Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: UI-Press, 2014), hlm. 16

Reduction of data means the researchers doing the selection of data from a source of research, important or choose the data used and dispose of the data is not important or not used.

The data selected is important data for research in the school, and then the researchers doing the division of data between data required in research relating to discipline of students in school and the data is not needed such data in schools that has nothing to do with the issues that researchers need. The data needed then the researcher enter in the presentation of data to obtain valid data.

*Second*, the presentation of data (*data display*) that is presents data that has been collected and focused results from the reduction later elaborated in an easily understood data description, this could either be the presentation of data in a narrative. The presentation of data as a collection of information arranged in which gives the possibility of withdrawal of conclusions and taking action.<sup>59</sup>

The presentation of this data proceed from data obtained from the results of the reduction of the data, and then researchers compiled data is already reduced in the first step with the appropriate structure so that the researchers were able to understand it properly. During the presentation of the data, the authors should also conduct analysis in the data acquired and then present the results of analyze with a descriptive model.

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<sup>59</sup> Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: UI-Press, 2014), hlm. 17

During the presentation of this data, the researchers tried to give the presentation of data that is closely associated with themes which researchers lift. This data could be of discipline or BP related to discipline students when learning the Islamic religious education in the classroom and outside the classroom, and then presents the data related to how strategy teacher's in addressing discipline of students namely from the teacher of Islamic education itself.

*Third, the conclusions (conclusion drawing)* is giving the finishing touches in the research, the granting of concluding in research is the same as the answer formula problem that has been created. This conclusion is the withdrawal of the red thread on reducing and presentation of data and bring up something new.

The conclusion is the final step for researchers in analyzing the data in a research, and the concluding in bring up something new and have not been there before.

#### **E. Test The Validity Of The Data**

Engineering test the validity of the data used by the researchers in this study is by triangulation. Triangulation today is used by researchers is a triangulation of sources and methods.

Data sources triangulation by conducting interviews with data sources, and data source in this research is its own Islamic education teachers who teach in junior high N 13 Poor, which amounted to 3 teachers, each teaching

on class 1, 2 and 3. Triangulation method using the methods of observation, interview and documentation.

The data is categorized and accusations when there is match between the data source i.e. teacher of Islamic studies in methods of observation, interview and documentation.